

Design of Compact Heat Exchangers for Aero-Gas Turbines

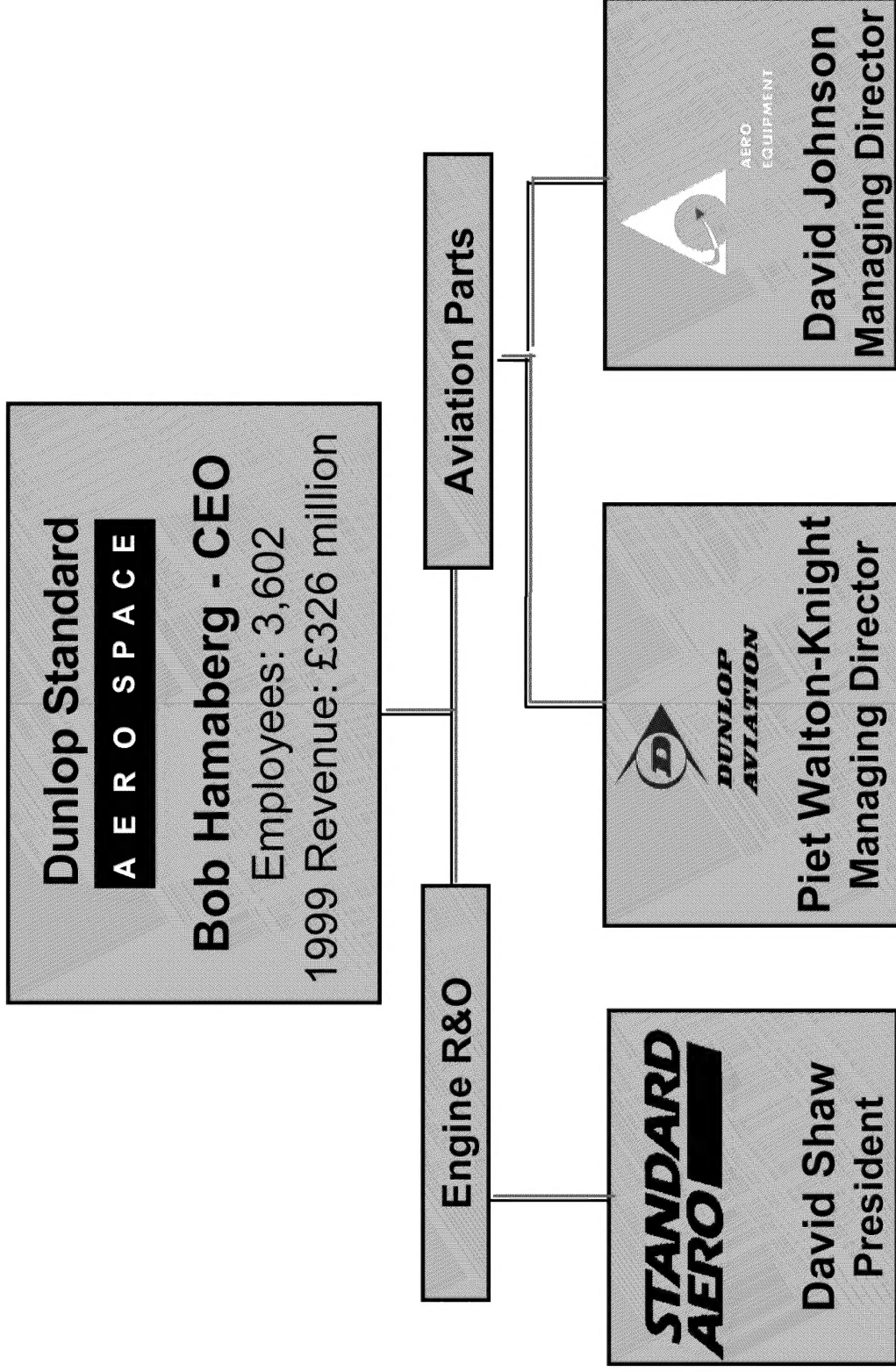
Presented by:-

Stan Payne	Engineering Manager
Steve Hughes	Team Leader: Development
Alex Allen	New Technology Engineer

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188		
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.					
1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) 30-05-2001		2. REPORT TYPE Workshop Presentations		3. DATES COVERED (FROM - TO) 30-05-2001 to 01-06-2001	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Design of Compact Heat Exchangers for Aero-Gas Turbines Unclassified			5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
			5b. GRANT NUMBER		
			5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
			5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S) Payne, Stan ; Hughes, Steve ; Allen, Alex ;			5e. TASK NUMBER		
			5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Serck Aviation XXXXX XXXXX, XXXXXXXX			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS Office of Naval Research International Field Office Office of Naval Research Washington, DCXXXXX			10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
			11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT APUBLIC RELEASE					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES See Also ADM001348, Thermal Materials Workshop 2001, held in Cambridge, UK on May 30-June 1, 2001. Additional papers can be downloaded from: http://www-mech.eng.cam.ac.uk/onr/					
14. ABSTRACT compact heat exchangers					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:		17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Public Release	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 16	19. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON Fenster, Lynn lfenster@dtic.mil	
a. REPORT Unclassified	b. ABSTRACT Unclassified	c. THIS PAGE Unclassified	19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER International Area Code Area Code Telephone Number 703767-9007 DSN 427-9007		
			Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98) Prescribed by ANSI Std Z39.18		

The Company

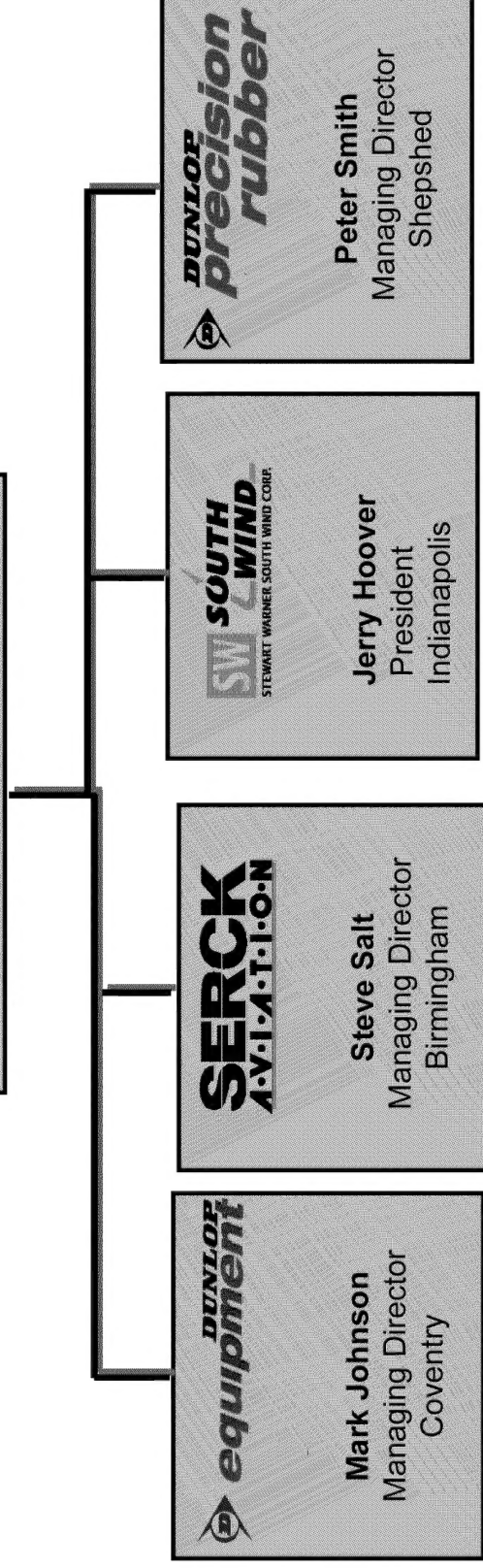
SERCK
A.V.I.A.T.I.O.N



The Company

SERCK
A.V.I.A.T.I.O.N

Aero Equipment Division
David Johnson
Managing Director
Employees: 660
2000 Revenue £60M



The Company

SERCK
A.V.I.A.T.I.O.N

Headline Figures

- 2000 Sales £15m
- Employees 130
- Sole Market in Aerospace (91% export)
 - 85% Civil
 - 15% Military
- OEM - 59% of sales
- Spares - 27% of sales
- R&O - 14% of sales

Product Applications include

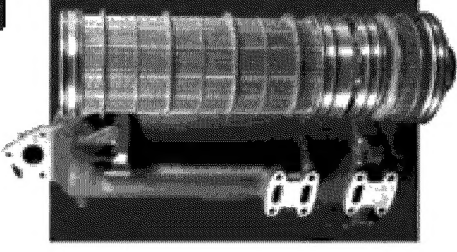
- Pratt and Whitney
 - JT8, JT9, PW2000, PW4000, PW6000, F100
- Rolls Royce
 - Tay, Adour, RB211 524 & 535, Pegasus, Trent, RTM322
- General Electric
 - F404, CF34
- SNECMA
 - CFM56 All Marks
- Boeing 777
- BAe Harrier, Hawk



The Products

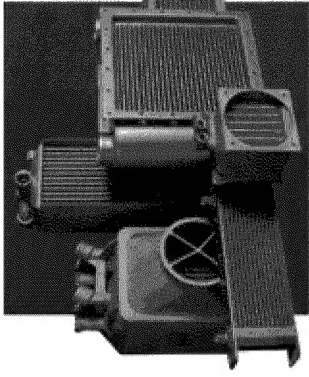
SERCK
A.V.I.A.T.I.O.N

- Compact aluminium tubular construction offers the advantage of low weight
- Modular design for repair and overhaul provides low cost of ownership
- Well proven design and robust construction meets High Mean Time Between Failure requirements



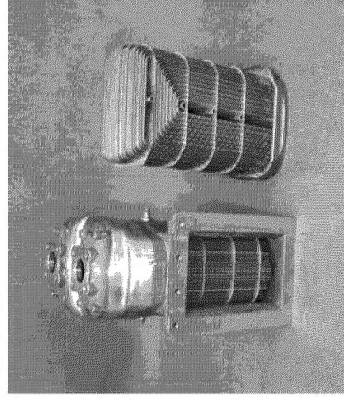
Shell & Tube

Plate & Fin



- Compact aluminium construction offers the advantage of low weight and cost.
- Brazing technology used provides high joint integrity

- Operating at approximately 1200°F to provide positive cooling to bearing chambers.
- Compact inconel tubular construction offers exceptionally long service life



High Temperature

Existing Products

<u>Type</u>	<u>Applications</u>		<u>Heat transfer area/volume</u>
	Fuel/Oil	Air/Oil Air/Air	(Compactness)
• Tubular	✓	✓	650 m ² /m ³
• Plate - Fin	✓*	✓	800 - 1500 m ² /m ³

* Low Pressure & Temperature applications

Metal Foam Heat Exchanger

Construction

- Use of Metal foam, (nickel or aluminium) to increase heat transfer.
- Several designs under consideration.
- Rapid development of product expected.

Benefits

- ⇒ Cost Reduction
- ⇒ Weight Reduction
- ⇒ Performance Improvement

Metal Foam

Design Option - 1

⇒ The heat exchanger built up of alternate plates. Plate Fin/Foam Heat Exchanger

⇒ Note: the foam can be brazed to the plates.

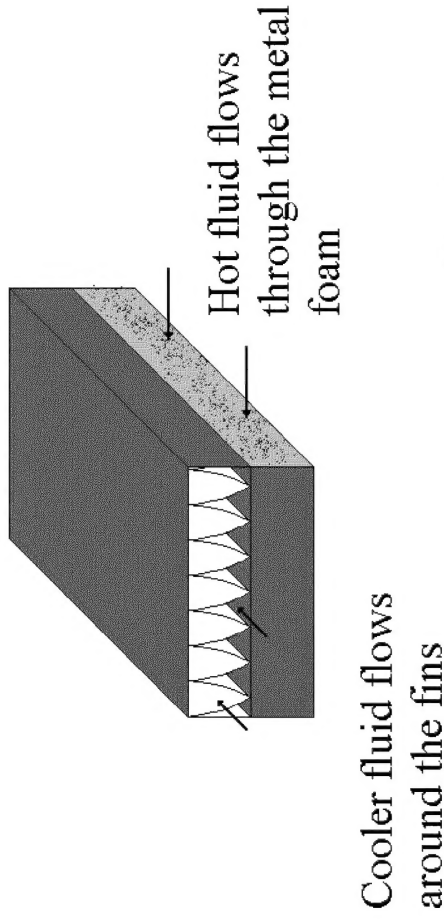


Fig.1

Metal Foam

Design Option - 2

- ⇒ Contact between tubes and foam is fixed by brazing.
- ⇒ Extended secondary surface for heat transfer.
- ⇒ Increased turbulence of the shell-side fluid.
- ⇒ The materials of construction have the same thermal expansion.

Tube - Foam Heat Exchanger

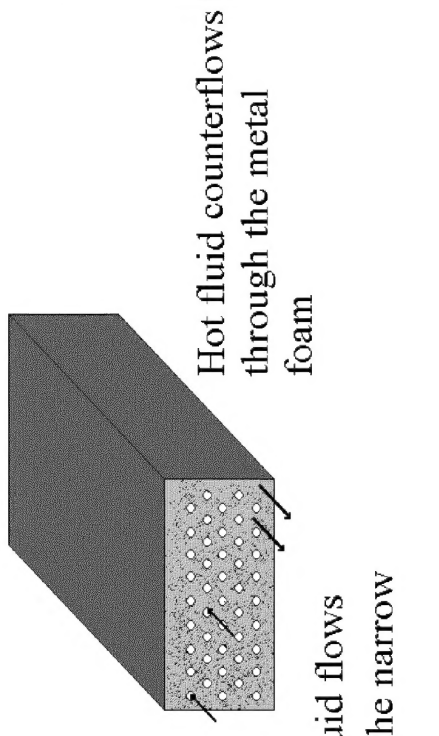


Fig.2

Metal Foam

Design Option - 3

Rotating Air/Oil Heat Exchanger
& Separator:

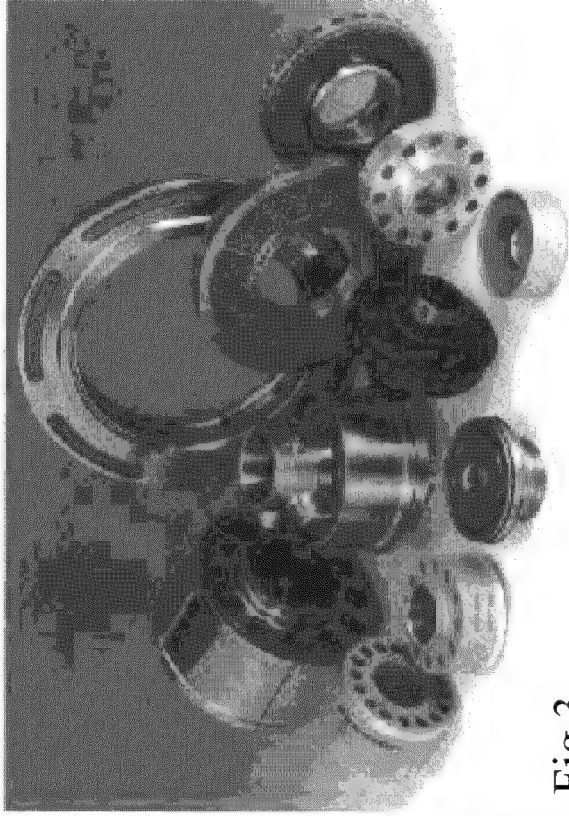


Fig.3

- ⇒ The Retimet® uses centrifugal action to force the denser oil to separate from the less dense air.
- ⇒ Rotational energy required is available within the gearing system.
- ⇒ Heat exchange possibilities present in such a configuration.

Metal Foam

Key points for consideration

Using metal foam:

- ⇒ Is the pressure drop acceptable ?
- ⇒ Fouling is likely to occur with a small-celled metal foam.
Therefore, can we make larger cells without losing performance, or should it have a filter added?
- ⇒ Will Foam break/fragment under operation?

Metal Foam

Compactness of the Metal Foam HE

Estimated @ $\approx 2500 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3$

Compare with current tubular of $650 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3$

Design considerations

- Heat Transfer Performance & pressure loss
- Economic manufacturing cost
- Size, installation and removal for overhaul
- Dynamic loading induced from engine including vibration, blade out, manoeuvre
- Static loading from internal fluid pressures
- Thermal structural loading
- Material properties
- Fluid Properties
- Contamination / Fouling
- Repair and overhaul
- Life

Structural loading

- ⇒ Design is evaluated by Finite Element Analysis (FEA) to determine resonant frequencies and displacement of the assembly and component parts over the engine frequency range (typically from 5 to 3000 Hz with 20G load applied above 100Hz).
- ⇒ Static FEA for pressure loads
- ⇒ Dynamic FEA for blade out (120G) and manoeuvre loads

⇒ Thermal loading: particularly in the case of high temperature heat exchangers, a transient thermal FEA is completed using a validated model. This evaluates the induced metal temperatures and strain range throughout an entire flight cycle. A fatigue life analysis can be completed using the strain range, material properties and the number of defined engine cycles

⇒ Computation Fluid Dynamics (CFD) is used to identify flow patterns (hot spots, reduced flow zones) within the unit which enables us to refine our heat transfer models. It also provides a good indicator of whether flow induced vibration will be a problem, and if so, how effective different design solutions will be.

Testing

Component Certification for flight worthiness testing will include:

- Vibration
- Pressure - including Proof/Burst/cycling
- May include PTF - pressure/temperature/flow cycling
(although this may be avoided with the use of validated FEA)
- Impact
- Fire
- Icing
- Bird Strike/FOD.

Pass by analysis for sand, dust & fungus.